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It covers (1) U.S. Federal government documents, especially those from executive branch departments and those from the Congressional branch - - Committees, the U.S. General Accounting Office, and the Congressional Budget Office; (2) policy briefs from major private think tanks, especially those in Washington; and (3) major reports from national professional associations. A few new high quality, high relevance think tank-sponsored books are also listed.

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Reports

[Item#1](#)
AMERICANS SPENDING MORE TIME FOLLOWING THE NEWS. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. September 12, 2010.

There are many more ways to get the news these days, and as a consequence Americans are spending more time with the news than over much of the past decade. Digital platforms are playing a larger role

in news consumption, and they seem to be more than making up for modest declines in the audience for traditional platforms. As a result, the average time Americans spend with the news on a given day is as high as it was in the mid-1990s, when audiences for traditional news sources were much larger.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://people-press.org/reports/pdf/652.pdf>

[PDF format, 145 pages].

Item#2

AMERICA'S RELATED FISCAL PROBLEMS. The Urban Institute. C. Eugene Steuerle. September 8, 2010.

Eugene Steuerle discusses five pressing fiscal problems facing America, and suggests tax and budget reform options to address these issues. This discourse includes agreement and disagreement, yet is honestly presented without the noise and confusion that often surround these issues.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/1001447-Americas-Related-Fiscal-Problems.pdf>

[PDF format, 8 pages].

Item#3

BLOGS AND BULLETS: NEW MEDIA IN CONTENTIOUS POLITICS. U.S. Institute of Peace. Sean Aday et al. September 2010.

The report, in cooperation with scholars from Harvard University and Morningside Analytics, critically assesses both the "cyberutopian" and "cyberskeptical" perspectives on the impact of new media on political movements.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/pw65.pdf>

[PDF format, 36 pages].

Item#4

COMBATING POVERTY AND INEQUALITY: STRUCTURAL CHANGE, SOCIAL POLICY AND POLITICS. U.N. Research Institute for Social Development. September 3, 2010.

Poverty reduction is a central feature of the international development agenda and contemporary poverty reduction strategies increasingly focus on "targeting the poor", yet poverty and inequality remain intractable foes. The report argues that this is because many current approaches to reducing poverty and inequality fail to consider key institutional, policy and political dimensions that may be both causes of poverty and inequality, and obstacles to their reduction.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

[http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/\(httpPublications\)/BBA20D83E347DBAFC125778200440AA7?OpenDocument](http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/(httpPublications)/BBA20D83E347DBAFC125778200440AA7?OpenDocument)

[HTML format with links].

Item#5

DEEPWATER HORIZON ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION REPORT: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. BP. September 8, 2010.

This report presents an analysis of the events leading up to the accident, eight key findings related to the causal chain of events and recommendations to enable the prevention of a similar accident. The investigation team worked separately from any investigation conducted by other companies involved in the accident, and it did not review its analyses, conclusions or recommendations with any other company or investigation team. Also, at the time this report was written, other investigations, such as the U.S. Coast Guard and Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement Joint Investigation and the President's National Commission were ongoing. While the understanding of this accident will continue to develop with time, the information in this report can support learning and the prevention of a recurrence.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

http://www.bp.com/liveassets/bp_internet/globalbp/globalbp_uk_english/incident_response/STAGING/local_assets/downloads_pdfs/Deepwater_Horizon_Accident_Investigation_Report_Executive_summary.pdf

[PDF format, 6 pages].

Item#6

THE DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACTS OF REPEALING BIRTHRIGHT CITIZENSHIP. Migration Policy Institute. Jennifer Van Hook and Michael Fox. September 8, 2010.

Repeal of birthright citizenship for the U.S.-born children of unauthorized immigrants would expand the unauthorized population by at least 5 million over the next four decades using conservative demographic assumptions, according to the report. The report employs standard demographic techniques to assess how passage of the Birthright Citizenship Act of 2009 or changes to the 14th Amendment would affect the size of the unauthorized immigrant population through 2050.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/BirthrightInsight-2010.pdf>

[PDF format, 12 pages].

Item#7

THE RENMINBI AND POOR-COUNTRY GROWTH. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Christopher Garroway et al. September 7, 2010.

The report shows discussions on how best to exit from global imbalances to create a more balanced world economy have ignored the impact on poor countries of proposals to redress these imbalances.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/22/55/45950256.pdf>

[PDF format, 38 pages].

Item#8

THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE IN REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. U.S. Department of Agriculture. John Horowitz and Jessica Gottlieb. September 7, 2010.

Agriculture could play a prominent role in U.S. efforts to address climate change if farms and ranches undertake activities that reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or take greenhouse gases out of the atmosphere. These activities may include shifting to conservation tillage, reducing the amount of nitrogen fertilizer applied to crops, changing livestock and manure management practices, and planting trees or grass. The Federal Government is considering offering carbon offsets and incentive payments to encourage rural landowners to pursue these climate-friendly activities as part of a broader effort to combat climate change.

Full Text:

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/EB15/EB15.pdf>

[PDF format, 8 pages].

Item#9

TERRITORIAL DISPUTES AND SEABED PETROLEUM EXPLOITATION: SOME OPTIONS FOR THE EAST CHINA SEA. Brookings Institution. Guo Rongxing. September 2010.

Throughout history, physical terrain, political fiat, and conquest have divided states into separate political entities just as much as race, ethnicity, language, and religion. One result is man-made and sometimes arbitrary or even imposed boundaries. Compared to other kinds of cross-border areas, internationally disputed areas are always characterized by undemarcated boundaries as well as political and institutional uncertainties. The paper sets out to analyze the critical analytical and policy issues relating to maritime boundary disputes and undersea hydrocarbon exploitation in the East China Sea.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2010/09_east_china_sea_guo/09_east_china_sea_guo.pdf

[PDF format, 36 pages].

Item#10

WHY DO TERRORISTS BLOW THEMSELVES UP? YaleGlobal. Riaz Hassan. September 9, 2010.

Nine years after the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the world shares a perception that suicide attacks are unusual acts committed by the poor, the psychologically impaired, the morally deficient, the uneducated or the religious fanatics. Yet analysis of more than 1500 suicide attacks between 1981 and 2008 by author Riaz Hassan reveals far more complex motivations. Instead, altruism emerges as one of the major driving forces among young terrorists who previously demonstrated exemplary conduct. Sadly, evil can be ordinary, as noted by philosopher Hannah Arendt. Terrorists, shaped by their social environment, show a common tendency to abide by collective wisdom and follow orders. Daily life is difficult, unjust, even tenuous, in war zones or refugee camps – nurturing resistance and hatred among youth. Increasing numbers of youth in conflict zones, feeling helpless to shape a larger, uncaring world, view suicide attacks as a way to call attention to the plight of their community.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/terrorists-blow-themselves-up>

[HTML format, various paging].